

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~/SECURITY INFORMATION

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Polish

coal seams

The deeper the seams are the better the coal is for coking. The tendency is to dig deeper for coal in Poland, down to three thousand feet. There are gradations between the quality from the West and the East of Poland. On the western end of Poland, there are many strata, very thin, of about half a meter thickness; this coal is generally better suited for the chemical industries. In Eastern Poland, there are only a few strata, but they are relatively thick, up to 16 meters. Brown coal is mined in Lower Silesia and in the area of Kutno (between Poznan and Warsaw). Brown coal is used for power only in the immediate vicinity of brown coal mines. One power station in the southwest corner of Poland (bordering on Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Zone of Germany) uses brown coal and furnishes electricity mostly to Czechoslovakia; many Germans are employed in that area. In September 1951, the Main Institute of Coal succeeded in purifying coal. For this purpose, a special kind of Silesian coal was used which contained about 4.7% of ash. This coal was ground and divided into fractions according to size. The finest fraction was thrown away. Coal of 1-3 mm diameter was the best for this purpose; coal of 3-10 mm diameter was ground further coal over 10 mm (1 cm) diameter, perhaps it was reground. For further separation of pure coal and ash, the coal goes through three or four flotation tables. The result is coal with an admixture of mineral matter of about .6% which is pure enough for use in electrodes and in metallurgy.

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Poland has a number of factories manufacturing mining machinery; one such factory is situated at Katowice. Poland is in a position to produce many general types of machinery and has to lean on Czechoslovakia and the USSR only for imports of special equipment.

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coal moved from the face to the shaft

Mostly by rubber conveyer belt. these belts are manufactured in Poland.

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9. Information on the coke plant at Gliwice.

This plant was to have five batteries with 174 ovens in operation by 1952.
The layout is as follows:

Battery No 1	28 ovens
Battery No 2	28 ovens
Battery No 3	48 ovens
Battery No 4	35 ovens
Battery No 5	35 ovens

174 ovens.

The capacity is 15 tons a day for each oven, which gives the coke plant an approximate maximum capacity of 2,600 tons per day. The actual capacity is 2,300 tons of coke per day, including the fifth battery. Initial burning of the fifth battery was started in October 1951; it was scheduled to be in full operation in 1952. Coal for the coking plant was furnished by mines at (1) Gliwice, (2) Sosnica, and (3) Zabrze Wschod; coal from these three mines was mixed and ground. By-products are

ammonium sulphate	- .8% of coal input
benzol	- 1% of coal input
tar	- 3.5% of coal input.

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